

ATHENS POST.

S. P. WISS, Editor and Proprietor.

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ATHENS, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1850.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is the authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

Mr. F. E. MITCHELL, Jr., Charleston, S. C., will attend to any business for this paper in that city.

Mr. JAMES T. ASHLEY, Sr., Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, is authorized and requested to act as agent in procuring subscriptions for this paper.

Editor Post: You are authorized and requested to announce me as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for McMinn county, at the coming March election—subject to the decision of the popular voice. I am a Democrat.

J. W. McSPADEN
January 17, 1850.

We are authorized and requested to announce G. W. KIRKSEY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at ensuing March election.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. HARRY BELL, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McMinn county, at the ensuing election in March next.

We are authorized and requested to announce G. W. KIRKSEY as a candidate for election to the office of County Trustee for McMinn county—subject to a Convention.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

We have the gratification to announce to our readers this week, that our highly respected fellow-townsmen, the Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, has been re-elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. On the twentieth ballot he received one hundred and twelve votes—all others one hundred and nine—being a majority of three of the whole number cast. We know that we express the unanimous feeling of the people of all political parties in this region of country, when we say that the entire community is highly gratified at the result. Much anxiety has been felt and expressed upon the subject during the last two weeks, and we rejoice that we are enabled today to put an end to this anxiety and suspense by publishing the favorable termination of the struggle. Col. ANDERSON, our immediate representative, will receive the cordial good feelings of his constituency for the energy and perseverance displayed by him throughout the entire struggle, in being present at every ballot, and at every ballot casting his vote for Col. Campbell. We perceive, on looking at the last vote, that the Hon. ANDREW ELLISON, the representative from the Nashville District, with his accustomed liberality, cast his vote for the man of his own State, and thus rendered his assistance to bring about the result at which we rejoice. For this disinterested act of Mr. Ellison, we tender him the thanks of the people of this section, assuring him at the same time that "thread cast upon the waters may be gathered many days hence." Col. Campbell also received four other Democratic votes: Messrs. COLLOCK, WALLACE and WOODWARD, of South Carolina, and Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina. We will publish the full vote next week.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.
Editor Post—We have this moment passed into a law "An act giving further time for obtaining Grants in the Hiwassee and Ocoee Districts," a copy of which I herewith send you, and request that you publish it immediately for the benefit of the people of these Districts. The act provides that the further time of two years be allowed the purchasers and assignees of purchasers, and enterers or assignees of enterers, to obtain Grants for their lands, from and after the rising of the present session of the General Assembly. I hope all interested in perfecting the titles to their lands, will at once avail themselves of the benefit of the act in question, in procuring Grants and thereby perfecting their titles. Delay may involve them in much cost, expense and trouble.

Yours, WM. HISEKILL.

AN ACT, giving further time for obtaining Grants in the Hiwassee and Ocoee Districts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the further time of two years be allowed the purchasers and assignees of purchasers, and enterers or assignees of enterers, to obtain Grants for their lands, from and after the rising of the present session of the General Assembly.

THOS. RICHARDS & SON.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this firm to be found in today's paper. Upon enquiry, we feel authorized in recommending persons wanting articles in their line to give them a call, as their stock is large, full and complete, and they sell on accommodating terms.

Texas supports 31 newspapers, two of which are devoted to religion. New Hampshire which has been settled 200 years, supports precisely the same number.

"PROSCRIPTION."

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, calling for information from the Postmaster General in regard to removals from office under his Department—whether any have been made, and if so, the causes therefor. The introduction of this resolution seems to be regarded as the initiatory step in the system of hostility which it had been predicted the Administration would have to encounter at the hands of the majority in the Senate. That some of the President's nominations should not be confirmed was perhaps expected, as has been the case in regard to all preceding administrations. But we do not believe that any one was prepared to see a *factions* opposition, such as the resolution alluded to would seem to indicate, spring up and prevail in that august body, composed of men possessing the finest abilities, and who should, at least while acting in the capacity of grave and reverend Senators, prove superior to these narrow party prejudices which belong to the mere politician.

But the Washington Union, and kindred prints, have been laboring from the day Gen. Taylor was inaugurated to get up and cultivate a spirit of factional opposition to the Administration, and the Union has frequently urged that the Senate ought to reject the nominations indiscriminately. How far these dishonorable suggestions will be acted upon by the Senate a few weeks will determine.

It was presumed when Gen. Taylor went into office there would be removals made—no one expected he would retain all the Democrats in office who held under his predecessor. Such a policy would have been unprecedented and suicidal, and it certainly never entered into the conception of anyone that the offices were created for the use of any particular party or set of men. And yet to read the articles which continually appear in the columns of the leading Democratic journals, it might be inferred that all the offices in the government were created expressly to be filled by Democrats, and that Democrats were created expressly to fill the government offices. Had it accorded with true policy, right and justice to have retained all the Democrats in office, in all probability the same men who now make so much noise about *proscription* would have been equally bitter in denouncing the President on some other equally groundless plea. They had made up their minds in advance to the shameful work, and would have performed it under any circumstances. It is to be hoped however that there is pride of character enough in the Senate of the United States to prevent that body from pursuing the reckless course in regard to the President's appointments recommended by the more rabid prints of the party.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—The Democratic Editors, after three weeks of laborious investigation, have discovered another *flame* of a very serious character in President Taylor's message. We publish the sentence below, trusting that our doing so will be the means of bringing it before the eyes of some good Democrat who might otherwise descend to the grave ignorant of a matter of such important and startling character. Here it is:

"While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with FOREIGN NATIONS, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in OTHER QUARTERS of the world."

Now, good reader, do you not see something very alarming in the above, something calculated to arrest the attention of every good Democrat? Having exhausted all their abilities in speculative fault finding and vituperation before the message appeared, and being sadly and sorely disappointed in not discovering anything in it really meriting censure or that a candid mind could take exceptions to, the Democratic editors have resorted to the very small business of which the criticism quoted above is a fair specimen. It is thought, however, that there will not be any thing very serious grow out of the efforts of the Democratic reviewers—that their labored criticisms will neither prostrate the Administration nor induce the President to sanction a bill containing the Wilmut proviso.

THINK OF IT.—Why should individuals be prohibited from receiving more than six per cent on money loaned, and be taxed one per cent, while banks are allowed to make and divide from seven to ten per cent, and often times more, after the payment of all taxes? Is this equal and exact justice to all men? Is it not a premium in favor of bank investments and a penalty on individual lenders? Are not such laws in violation of every principle of justice and common sense, and at war with sound policy and the best interests of the people?

RATHER FUNNY.—The New York papers give the particulars of a mysterious affair, in which a merchant, who suspected another merchant of impropriety towards his wife, went to his house to stab him, but got into the wrong room and as a result the wrong person. He then disappeared, with \$15,000 which had been advanced to him on a lot of cotton. The merchant, the money and the cotton are missing.

WE HOPE WE SHALL HEAR FROM OUR friend, "Ouis," at Knoxville, often.

For the Athens Post.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor—There not being in attendance on the 7th inst., the time for the regular quarterly meeting, a sufficient number of Directors for a quorum, those present dispersed without forming a Board or transacting any business. The annual meeting of the Stockholders, however, was held on the same day, and the election of Directors for 1850 was made, a list of which you published in your paper last week.

The quarterly and annual reports drawn up by the President for the action of the Board, were not acted on, nor their publication authorized. They cannot, consequently appear officially, and will not be published at present. But it will not be improper, I presume, to give some of the facts stated in relation to the progress of the work, and the prospects of its further prosecution.

The estimates up to the first of this month show work done equal to the completion of a little over thirty and a half miles of the new grading and masonry between Dalton and the Hiwassee river, and leaving to finish on that section about eleven miles, which, with the increased force now on the work, can be completed in three months of favorable weather. The repairing of the old grade between the State line and Hiwassee river, will be completed in a short time so that in about three months the first section of forty miles of the Road can be made ready to receive the superstructure, the laying down of which is to be commenced shortly.

The timber for the superstructure of over twenty miles is prepared, and a large portion of it delivered along the line of the Road.

There is not quite so much work finished as it was hoped and believed would have been completed at the commencement of this year, but taking into view unfavorable weather and other hindering causes, the work has progressed very satisfactorily, and the energy and perseverance of the contractor and sub-contractors is worthy of commendation.

The opinion is expressed, that should the first part of this year prove favorable for the work, the Road can be finished and put in operation to the Hiwassee river by the first of July, the time at which by contract it is to be finished.

It is known there is a bill pending before the Legislature to grant to the Company a loan of \$500,000, to be applied only to the purchase of iron and equipments for the Road. This loan, if obtained, is intended to be substituted in the place of the Company's bonds and other means, pledged in the contract, but which cannot be made available at present. If the Legislature grant the loan, (and it can be granted in perfect safety to the State,) the Road can be completed to the Tennessee river in 18 or 20 months, and to Knoxville in a much shorter time than it is to be finished by the contract. It is hoped that the present Legislature of Tennessee, will, on this application, act under the guidance of an enlightened policy, if not indeed in a spirit of liberality and patriotism.

You and I, Mr. Editor, with every reflecting and liberal minded citizen of East Tennessee, desire to see the day come when we can travel and send our surplus products to market on an East Tennessee Railroad. The arrival of that day will be the commencement of a new era, and the ushering in of an age of thrift and progress for East Tennessee.

MR. CLAY IN THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of January 10, says: "The Senate chamber was crowded, today, by those who expected to hear Mr. Hale, and Mr. Clay, on the resolution of Gen. Cass, for an inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. Mr. Hale's speech was, as was expected, very extravagant, and so contrived as to bring in his slavery hobby. He moved to amend by including Russia in the resolution."

Mr. Clay's speech was brief, eloquent, and ingenious, and, in some passages, playful; and was received with deep attention, and great admiration. The resolution, he allowed to be wholly inadequate to its object. It did not propose war, nor aid, nor comfort for Hungary; nor even to afford an asylum for the Hungarian refugees. It did not propose to rebuke Russia, though she, more than Austria, was guilty of the crime; nor even to send some eminent citizen as a Minister to Russia, to remonstrate against her inhumanities. In short, Mr. Clay urged that the suspension of diplomatic relations might be an inconvenience to ourselves, and none to Austria, and would tend to involve us in dispute between foreign powers.

MR. FOOTE HAS THE FLOOR TO-MORROW. A few nominations are sent in to the Senate daily, and are simply referred to the Committees. No principle of action in regard to them has yet been adopted. It is well known that many of the Whig Senators are hostile to some of the nominations.

MARYLAND.—We learn from the Washington Globe of the 11th, that THOMAS G. PRATT, Esq. (Whig) has been elected U. S. Senator from Maryland to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and also for the full term commencing on the 4th March, 1850.

For the Athens Post.

THE RAIL CARS FLYING—THREE CHEERS FOR THE EASTERN END!!!

At a time when the subject of Railroads is one of great interest in East Tennessee; when many of our citizens are halting between two opinions; when argument is needed to convince the understanding, and noble example to enliven the feelings and to assure the fearful heart, it is fortunate that we are not left to measure ourselves by our selves; but may behold on all sides, North, South, East and West, the proud monuments of what the persevering industry of generous hearts is able to effect. That we may by emulation whet our growing zeal, let us glance at the doings of our fellow-citizens at the Eastern end of our Line. And where, dear reader, do you think the Eastern end is located—where but in cold, bleak Maine—rough with rugged hills?—Yes, the hardy farmers of this snow-clad region have just completed eighty two miles of excellent Railroad through a farming country, extending from Portland, Maine, to Waterville, a town on the Kennebec about the size of Knoxville, touching at several intermediate villages.

The "Eastern Mail," published at Waterville, gives a glowing account of the festivities of the occasion, when ten thousand people met together at that end of our Road to listen to the first kick of the fiery iron steed, to gaze at his grand trial of flying coaches, and to make the welkin ring with the glad shout of hearty joyous in the consciousness of duties done—done, too, in the face of many an obstacle, not the least of which was the determined opposition of several important mercantile towns, whose trade it was supposed would, in part, be drawn away by the Railroad.

How long shall it be before the good people of East Tennessee shall have a like gathering, at Cleveland, to shout, "The Engine is coming!" and another at Athens to echo back that same shout, "The Engine is coming!" and yet another grand jubilee at Knoxville to celebrate the Union of the East and the West end of the Road? Here in East Tennessee is to be the JOINING TOGETHER OF THE ENDS OF THE RAILROAD. East Tennessee is the middle link in that vast chain of Railroad that is destined soon to extend unbroken across the United States, from the remotest confines of Maine, washed by the Atlantic, to California on the coast of the Pacific—thence grasping, on the one hand civilized Europe, and on the other, the riches of populous Asia. Thus East Tennessee is in the middle of the United States and the United States in the middle of the World. Why should we be lagging in toring the central link in the great thoroughfare round our globe? We have no obstacles to contend with—none real. There is no "lion in the way," none except the hughenar phantom of unbelief. The soil of East Tennessee is not frozen to the depth of two or three feet; it is not buried in deep snows; there need be no opposing factions, for the Road can injure none, but will benefit all. Come, farmers of East Tennessee, take stock, one and all—each a little, for many a little makes a mickle; urge on the work; hasten the day when you will meet together at the Depot to receive free tickets for a ride in the cars over the Road which your substance and your labor has contributed to make. Emulate the Eastern end. The farmers of Maine have just completed, in less than three years, from the time the work was talked about, eighty-two miles of Railroad, through a farming country not half as good as the valleys of East Tennessee. Already the cars are running over eight hundred miles of the Eastern end—from Waterville, Maine, to Richmond, Va. The Maine farmers are now extending it one hundred miles further East, and the Virginia planters are breaking ground towards the MIDDLE. Already is the Road under contract to within about one hundred miles of the Tennessee line. Who is willing to have it said that East Tennessee was slow in forging the MIDDLE LINK? Let the work go on apace; and if here and there a croaking misanthrope is found, who is afraid of mildew and famine if he contributes a dollar to the road, put him in good humor by giving him a ride on the RAIL road, without charge. OUIS.

Knoxville, Jan. 8, 1850.

A QUANDARY.—To sit on a sofa with two pretty girls, one with black eyes, jet ringlets and rosy cheeks, the other with soft blue eyes, sunny ringlets, and red cheeks and lips, both laughing to you at the same time. We know of nothing more trying to one, unless it is to have both arms in the dough and a flea up the leg of your trousers.

That man is not the happiest who has seen the most pleasure, but he who has seen the fewest sorrows. The millionaire that has the gout twice a year, is not near so happy as poverty even—provided poverty enjoys good health and can buy his taters cheap.

A VALUABLE COW.—A Cow belonging to Hon. Moses McLean, of Gettysburg, Pa., raised by himself, yielded between the 22nd of November last, and the 24th of December, upwards of fifty pounds of butter, besides furnishing the cream for a family of nine persons—being about twelve pounds per week!

For the Athens Post.

GENERAL BANKING LAW.

Mr. FERRON: I have examined the bill now pending before the Legislature, to "authorize and regulate the business of banking," and am much pleased with its provisions. It is just such a law as is needed in Tennessee, not only to enable us to get rid of our present unsafe and oppressive system of banking, but to furnish a safe and sufficient currency to supply the wants of the country. Not among the least of its merits is this, that if passed into a law, it will in good time deliver us from the anti-republican monopoly in the business of banking, which now exists in our State, and is an incubus upon our energy and enterprise.

Our Tennessee Banks are managed with less liberality and efficiency than any other banks in the Union. Most of this illiberality and inefficiency I attribute to the defective system as established by law in the charters of the banks, and because the law gives the present banks a complete monopoly in the business of banking. Hence the *Bastard-bill* business which is forced on the country, and constitutes, at present, the *sum totum* of our banking operations. The privilege of *deep shaving*, if granted by law to individuals, I can readily see would be eagerly seized upon by unscrupulous shavers and usurers. But to see our great moneyed corporations resorting to an exclusive privilege of this kind, is humiliating indeed, and speaks but little in praise of the sagacity and forethought of our Legislators. And if this state of things is suffered to continue, now that every body can see how it works, history must be brief in its praise of our present Legislature.

Banking should be made free and open to competition, as is merchandizing and farming, or any other business. No branch of business should be carried on to the detriment or injury of the community or of individuals. All should have protection and indemnity. The individual or company who embark in the business of banking should be compelled to furnish ample security that no one shall suffer on account of his operations. The bill under consideration provides for this security. The note holder will not be liable to lose, by the failure of the Bank, the amount of its notes in his hands. The State is to hold an ample security for the redemption of their notes, and they will be redeemed.

This security is the great thing needed to make banking safe to the community. What security, I ask, has the holder of the notes of our present banks? What, I ask? What security has the holder of a five dollar bill of the Lawrenceburg Bank? I will tell you. He has just such security as the holder of a five dollar bill of a certain Bank at Memphis had thirty months since. A simple promise to pay—unsubstantial as an airy dream, which, when it had vanished, left the unsuspecting note holder with the promise unperformed in his hands, worthless as so much refuse paper.

May we not hope that the Legislature will pass the bill. Its passage can injure no one, but will, I verily believe, do much to better the condition of the country. Much more can be said in favor of its passage than can be said against it. But I must desist. A. B.

THE BALL IS IN MOTION.—We learn from a friend, that the citizens of Mt. Pleasant, held a railroad meeting a few days since, at which Judge Cahal and Gen. Pillow were present and addressed the people in behalf of the several schemes of Internal Improvement by the State, now in agitation. We are happy to see gentlemen of their standing and influence taking bold ground in defence of the popular railway projects of the day.

We observe in the last *Intelligencer*, that the citizens of Columbia have had a railroad meeting, at which Maj. Wm. H. Polk presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Pillow and W. J. Sykes, Esq. A committee was appointed to invite Hons. A. O. P. Nicholson, N. S. Brown, L. C. Haynes, Jno. A. Gardner, and others, to address the people of Maury, at an adjourned meeting to be held at Columbia on Monday next.—*Middle Tennesseean*.

The venerable Pickle Pickleby says,—"Read your Bible Jabez, study the laws of Moses, and don't repeat any of 'em; mind the ten commandments tu, and the 'leventh likewise, and don't sell the birth-right of the Yankee nation for a mess of posash, and the day may come when you will be a minister to a penitentiary, or a secretary of negation."

HUMAN NATURE.—Bad as may be the nature of man, still the honor for noble deeds, the respect for virtue, the abhorrence for that which is ignoble or base, will ever influence bodies of men when acting on first impulses. When the traitor has performed his part—when the end is gained for which he has been employed; those whom he has most benefited will cast him from them and the very men who had lured him to the deed, will spurn him as if his very presence breathed infamy.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—Some people seem to be taught; others are ashamed of it, as they would be of going to school when they are old; but it is never too late to learn what is always necessary to know; and it is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant—that is to say, so long as we live.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, Monday Jan. 7, the bill to incorporate the East Tennessee Synod of the Cumberland and Presbyterian Church, was taken up and passed on third reading.

Jan. 8, Mr. Hill called up the motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to amend the act in relation to the sale of property under execution. Mr. Kyle offered an amendment in lieu after the enacting clause, providing that all property under execution shall be advertised if directed by the debtor—lost. Several amendments proposed by Mr. Harris, providing that the advertising shall be paid for as other costs, &c., were adopted and bill passed third reading. Mr. Kyle then called up the bill to incorporate the West Tennessee Baptist Convention—passed third reading.

In the House Mr. Heiskell offered a bill, to require revenue commissioners in each civil district to keep a register of the deaths, marriages and births annually in their respective districts—passed first reading.

The bill for the benefit of widows was passed on third reading.

The bill to amend the laws in force in cases of forcible entry and detainer and unlawful detainer, was passed on third reading.

The bill for the relief of securities, was rejected.

The bill more effectually to secure the collection of debts, was passed on third reading.

The bill to give either party, in any suit before a justice of the peace, the right of discovery, was passed on third reading.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A very valuable discovery of iron ore has been made at Pottsville, one of the great coal regions of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania papers speak of this discovery as destined to an ultimate revolution of the iron trade of this country, on account of the saving which will result from having iron and coal on the same field.

"Father, aint you opposed to monopoly?" shouted a little fellow, as his parent took up the brandy bottle. "Yes, my boy." "Then give me a drink too!" The father broke the bottle on the floor, and since then has not tasted liquor.

An anti smoking and chewing society has been formed by the young men of Newbern, N. C. This will prove profitable both to their purses and their health.

An Ice Car, to run on the ice, and be propelled by the wind, is to run this season between Fond du Lac and Neenah this winter, for the purpose of carrying passengers. With an ordinary breeze, it is expected that it will run through in five hours.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
There was a brief discussion in the Senate to-day, which elicited some important declarations on the subject of the question pending between the North and South. Some anti-slavery resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, were presented, and on the motion to print Mr. Mason, of Va., and others, took occasion to declare that the South would resist any measure for carrying out these principles. Mr. Hale declared that the resolutions meant nothing—that they were made for home consumption—that there were a few fanatics like himself, in Vermont—and that the Whig and Democratic parties both attempted to get their votes by accusing each other of pro slavery, and passing anti-slavery resolutions. But he asserted that there was a deep and growing dissatisfaction among the Northern people, at the influence exerted by the South over the legislation of the country. Mr. Phelps confirmed the above statements, and added that while the Northern people disclaimed any intention to interfere in the domestic concerns of the States, they were decidedly of the opinion that Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in the territories.—Mr. Calhoun remarked that he had long seen that abolition was running to a head, and he had hoped to check it, but he was now in despair of arresting it, for Northern gentlemen themselves admitted that it was universal and irresistible. What course the South would take, it was not for him to say, but, when the time arrived, she would, no doubt, protect her rights and interests.

This conversation, though brief, impressed every one as conveying a just idea of the state of this question. The matter may not, and I think, will not, come to a head at this session, nor during the present administration.—Mr. Gen. Taylor will prevent that. But the abolition policy—so far as it is connected with politics—is, no doubt, destined to grow, and there will always be fanaticism enough to help it along. At present, however, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North will be strong enough to keep it in check. Pennsylvania, for instance, will not hazard disunion, at a time when she is begging the South to protect her iron by increased rates of duty—to buy her iron at prices higher than she can import it from Great Britain.